

is used (e.g., BCI1, BCI2, etc.). The "CI" numbering system uses a series of letters after the number to categorize the pattern by use of periods and appearance of the letter I.

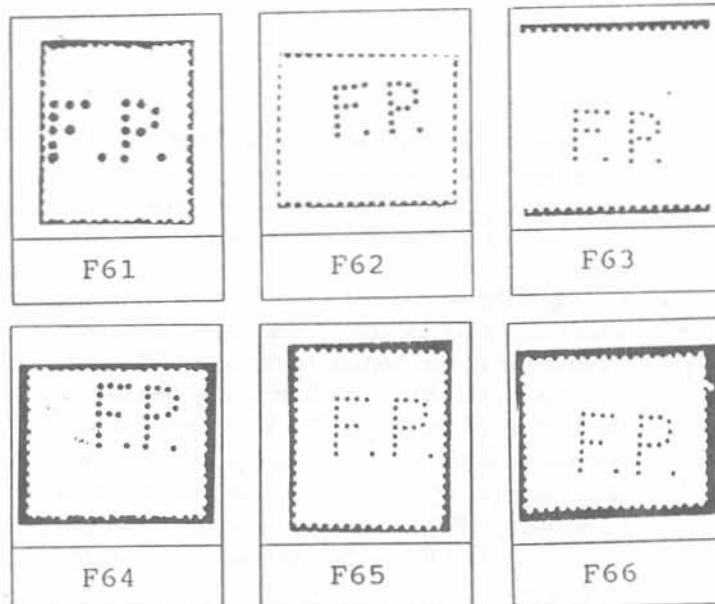
- o Description of the perfin.
- o Number of holes.
- o User, if known.
- o Kind of stamp (postal, express, parcel, etc.)
- o Countries in which used.
- o Era of use.
- o Indications of a multihead perforators.
- o Town of use.

Perfins of Italy, book review 1995, Ir. Ruud J. Hammink and Jac M. van der Hoorn, published by Perfins Club Nederland, loose leaf (Dutch with "Preface" and "How to use this catalogue in English").

Italy permitted the perforation of postage stamps starting in 1878. The authors have accumulated a directory contains more than 950 different perforators with a great deal of information about the users and use of the perfins. The catalogue is presented by letter (with extra sections for "BCI" - Banca Commerciale Italiana and "CI" Credito Italiano) followed by Italian offices in Turkey (Levant); AMG (both Allied Military Government/Venezia Giulia and Free Territory Trieste); Hungary (Fiume); Fiume; Switzerland and Austria. The listing of Italian perfins used in stamps of Austria was compiled on the basis of the *Catalog of Austria Perfins* by John Nussbickel.

The catalogue entries contain:

- o Catalogue number - a unique successive number is used. In the case of perfins "BCI" and "CI" a special numbering system



On occasions there are fortunate circumstances. Shown at the top of page 113 is the front of an Italian cover franked with two King Victor Emmanuel III stamps of the 1929-42 series. The corner card is Francesco Parisi, Genova. The front was sent to me by member Stuart D. Clarke (#2940) shortly before I received a review copy of the catalog. I attempted to use the copies of various worksheets, notes, etc. that I have accumulated over the years to "positively" identify the perfin. The pattern, difficult to see in the

FRANCESCO PARISI
GENOVA



Messrs.
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accumulated over the years to "positively" identify the perfin. The pattern, difficult to see in this illustration is "F.P." Entries for this perfin include F61 through F66 in the new catalogue. At first glance, this perfin appears not to be listed in the catalog. The hole count is 10, 12 which does not match any of the catalog entries. However, careful observation of the bottom of the letter "F" shows that it is higher than the following stop (period) or the bottom of the letter "P". I conclude that the bottom pin in the letter "F" was missing at the time these stamps were punched, thus the perfin is identified as F62. In addition, since the catalogue also reports that the perfin was used until 1966, the missing pin was eventually replaced.

John